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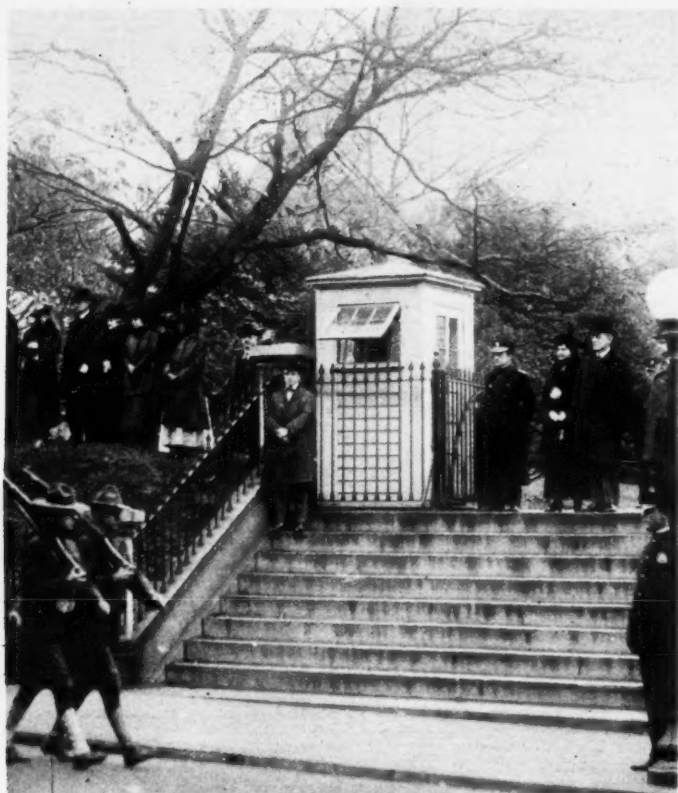


"SHE WAITS." FROM THE CELEBRATED PAINTING BY HENNER.
WITH EYES DIMMED BY WEEPING YET SERENE WITH HOPE, ALSACE-
LORRAINE AWAITS REUNION WITH BELOVED FRANCE.

(© French Pictorial Service)



A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson Standing on the Steps Leading to the White House Executive Offices Reviewing the United War Work Campaign Parade which was Combined with the Armistice Celebration.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



President Wilson with His Victory Smile Just After He Had Read to Congress the Armistice Terms.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



In November 7, 1918, when the Premature Announcement Was Made that the Armistice Had Been Signed the Space Before the White House was Crowded with Singing and Cheering Throngs.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



Lieut. E. V. M. Isaacs, U. S. N., the Only American Naval Officer Captured by a German Submarine, Who Later Escaped After Thrilling Adventures.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Leader of the "Lost Battalion" in the Argonne. Called On to Surrender, He Refused Vigorously and Cut His Way Out.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



First Lieut. Jacques M. Swaab, an American "Ace" Who Downed Three Enemy Planes in One Fight and Two in Another.



The shattered town of Senlis, France, will be forever memorable as the place where the armistice granted by the Allies to Germany was signed on Nov. 11, 1918. The Headquarters of Marshal Foch was in a sleeping car and there the German envoys were taken after they had been carefully blind-

folded. The terms were read clearly and slowly by the Marshal, and after having been referred to German Headquarters were signed by the delegates on Nov. 11. Senlis is about 32 miles from Paris. It was captured by the Germans in 1914 and was badly damaged by artillery fire.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Sedan, France, is a town that for forty-eight years held bitter memories for the French people. It was there that a great French army under the nominal command of the Emperor Napoleon III was compelled to surrender to the Germans on Sept. 1-2, 1870. This disaster practically de-

cided the fate of the war. It was a great satisfaction to France that Sedan was taken from the Germans this year before the armistice was signed. American troops were among the first to enter the town. Sedan is located on the Meuse and has about 20,000 inhabitants.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Ancient City of Bruges Redeemed from German Rule



KING ALBERT
AND QUEEN
ELIZABETH
OF BELGIUM
(ABOVE)
RE-ENTERING
BRUGES,
THE ANCIENT
CAPITAL OF
WEST
FLANDERS,
HARD ON THE
HEELS OF THE
RETREATING
GERMANS.
THE KING IS
SALUTING THE
BELGIAN FLAG.
(© British Official
Photo.)

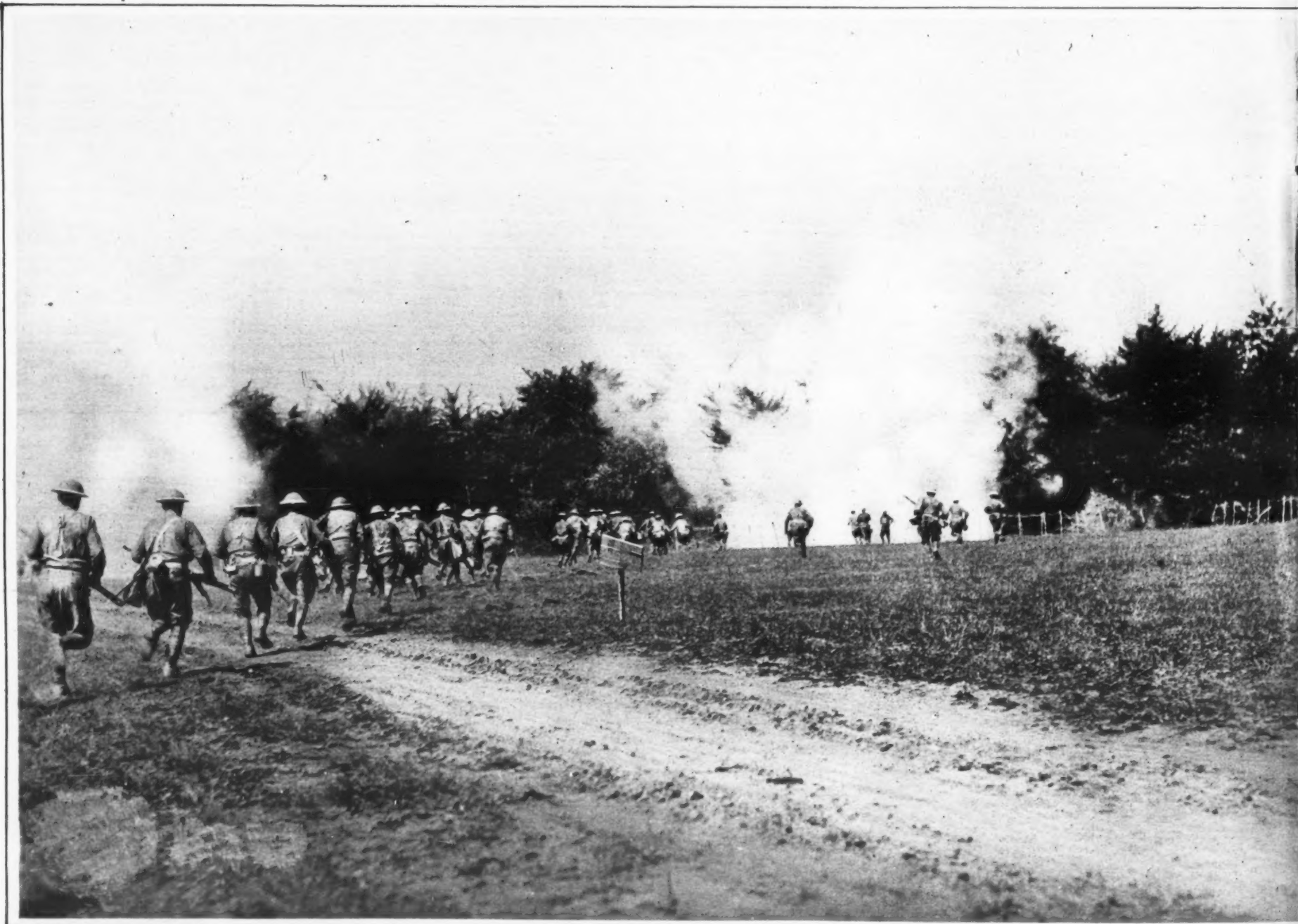
(AT LEFT)
TRIUMPHAL
ENTRY OF
BELGIUM'S KING
AND QUEEN
INTO BRUGES
AFTER IT
HAD BEEN
EVACUATED BY
THE GERMANS,
WHO HAD
OCCUPIED IT
SINCE THE
EARLY DAYS OF
THE WAR.
DENSE THROGS
WELCOMED THE
ROYAL COUPLE.
(© British Official
Photo.)

American Troops of the Infantry, Artillery and



AN AMERICAN FIELD GUN THAT HAS JUST BEEN BROUGHT INTO POSITION AND IS BEING LOADED FOR FIRING OVER THE HEADS OF CHARGING INFANTRY INTO THE GERMAN RANKS BEYOND.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Gilliams Service.)



IN THIS SPIRITED SCENE THE 307TH ENGINEERS OF THE 82ND DIVISION ARE BLOWING UP WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS, WHILE BEHIND THEM COMPANIES K AND M, 336TH INFANTRY, ARE RUSHING TO THE CHARGE.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Bain News Service.)

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Engineer Branches of the Service in Actual Battle



ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN, CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED, PREPARED TO PUNCTURE AN APPROACHING AIRPLANE. AN ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER IS PLANNING TO GET A SNAPSHOT OF THE PLANE IF IT FALLS.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Gilliams Service.)



GERMAN PRISONERS BEING TAKEN TO THE REAR UNDER GUARD WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER THEIR CAPTURE DURING THE FIERCE FIGHTING WHICH RESULTED IN THE AMERICANS CLEARING OUT THE FOREST OF THE ARGONNE.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Gilliams Service.)

Alsace-Lorraine

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, JAN. 8, 1918

. . . The wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

Citizens possessed of souls and of intelligence, are not merchandise to be traded and therefore it is not lawful to make them the subject of a contract.

Protest of the Representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, delivered in the Reichstag in Berlin, February 18, 1874.



. . . Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game.

PRESIDENT WILSON
Address to Congress,
February 11, 1918.

STATEMENT

of the Representatives of Alsace-Lorraine read before the National Assembly in Bordeaux, March 1, 1871

Handed over, in contempt of all justice, and by an odious abuse of force, to the domination of foreigners, we have now a final duty to perform.

We declare once more null and void a compact which disposes of us without our consent.

Henceforth and forever, we shall one and all be justified in claiming our rights, in whatever manner and measure our conscience may dictate.

At the moment of leaving this assembly, in which our dignity no longer permits us to sit, and in spite of the bitterness of our grief, the supreme thought which we find at the bottom of our hearts is a thought of gratitude to those who, for six months, have incessantly fought in our defense, and our unalterable attachment to the country from which we are torn by violence. We shall follow you with our wishes, and we shall wait, with full confidence in the future, until regenerated France resumes the course of her great destiny.

Your brothers of Alsace and of Lorraine, now separated from the common family, will cherish for France, absent from their hearths, a filial affection, preserved until the day when she shall recover her rightful place there once more.

ALBRECHT
ED. BAMBERGER
BARDON
BOELL

BOERSCH
L. CHAUFFOUR
DESCHANGÉ
DORNÈS

LÉON GAMBETTA
JULES GROSJEAN
FRÉDÉRIC HARTMANN
HUMBERT

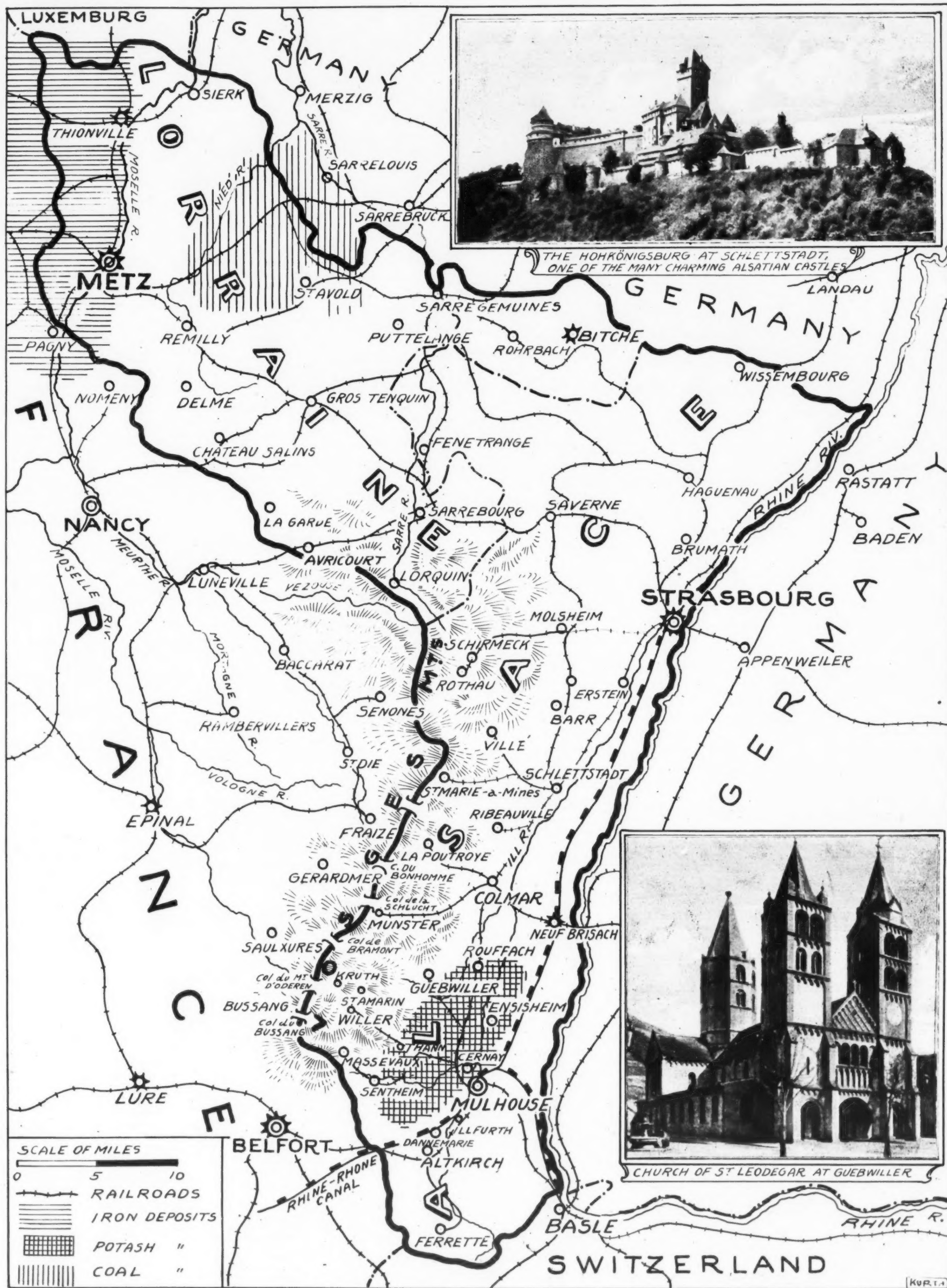
KABLÉ
E. KELLER
ALFRED KOECHLIN
KUSS

MELSHEIM
TH. NOBLOT
DR. ANDRÉ OSTERMANN
V. REHM

RENCKER
ALPH. SAGLIO
SCHEURER-KESTNER
SCHNEEGANS

A. TACHARD
E. TEUTSCH
TITOT

Alsace-Lorraine, One of the Richest Regions in Europe



When Alsace and a part of Lorraine were taken from France in 1871, the Germans came into possession of a region rich not only in beauty and tradition but in vast natural resources.

The territory of the "lost provinces" has an area of 5,603 square miles. Its most important cities are Strassburg, Metz, Mulhausen and

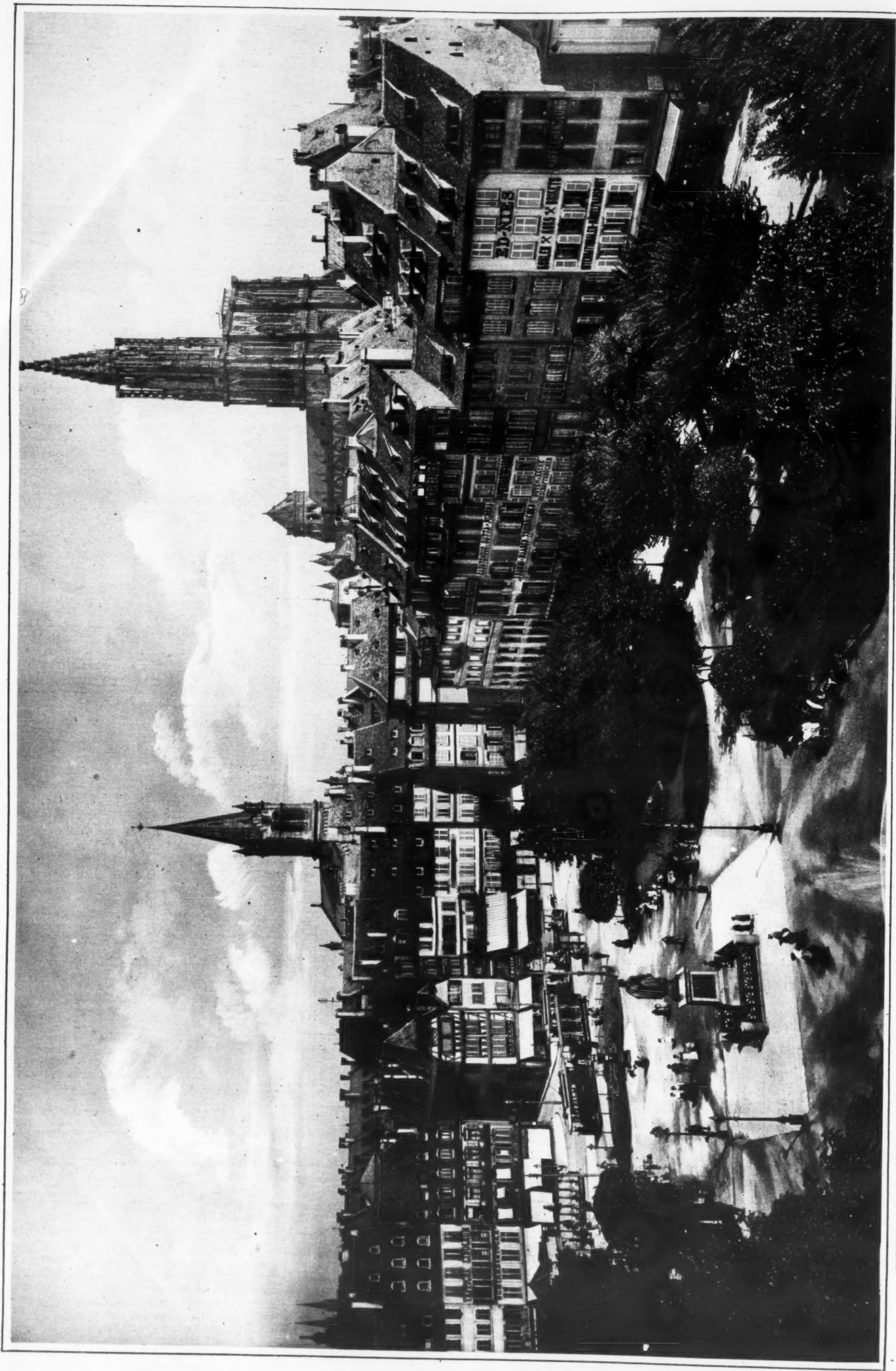
Colmar. Some of these go back to Roman times. They are the seats of important manufactures of cloths, muslins, hardware and machinery. Apart from their commercial importance, they are rich in specimens of mediaeval architecture, the cathedrals of Metz and Strassburg being famous to art lovers all over the world. The rural districts are of

great loveliness and charm and are studded with quaint villages and romantic castles.

In mineral resources the provinces are exceedingly rich. There are great deposits of potash in the southern portion and still more important treasures of coal and iron in the vicinity of Metz and Thionville in the north. It has been freely stated

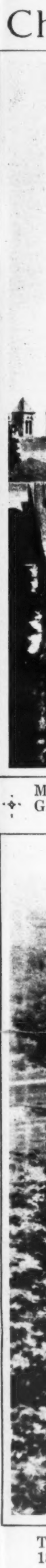
and not contradicted that these mineral deposits were one of the chief factors in enabling Germany to prolong the war.

Militarily the western border of the provinces was very strongly guarded. Strassburg, Thionville and Metz were among the strongest fortresses of Europe, the latter having a fortified area of thirty miles.

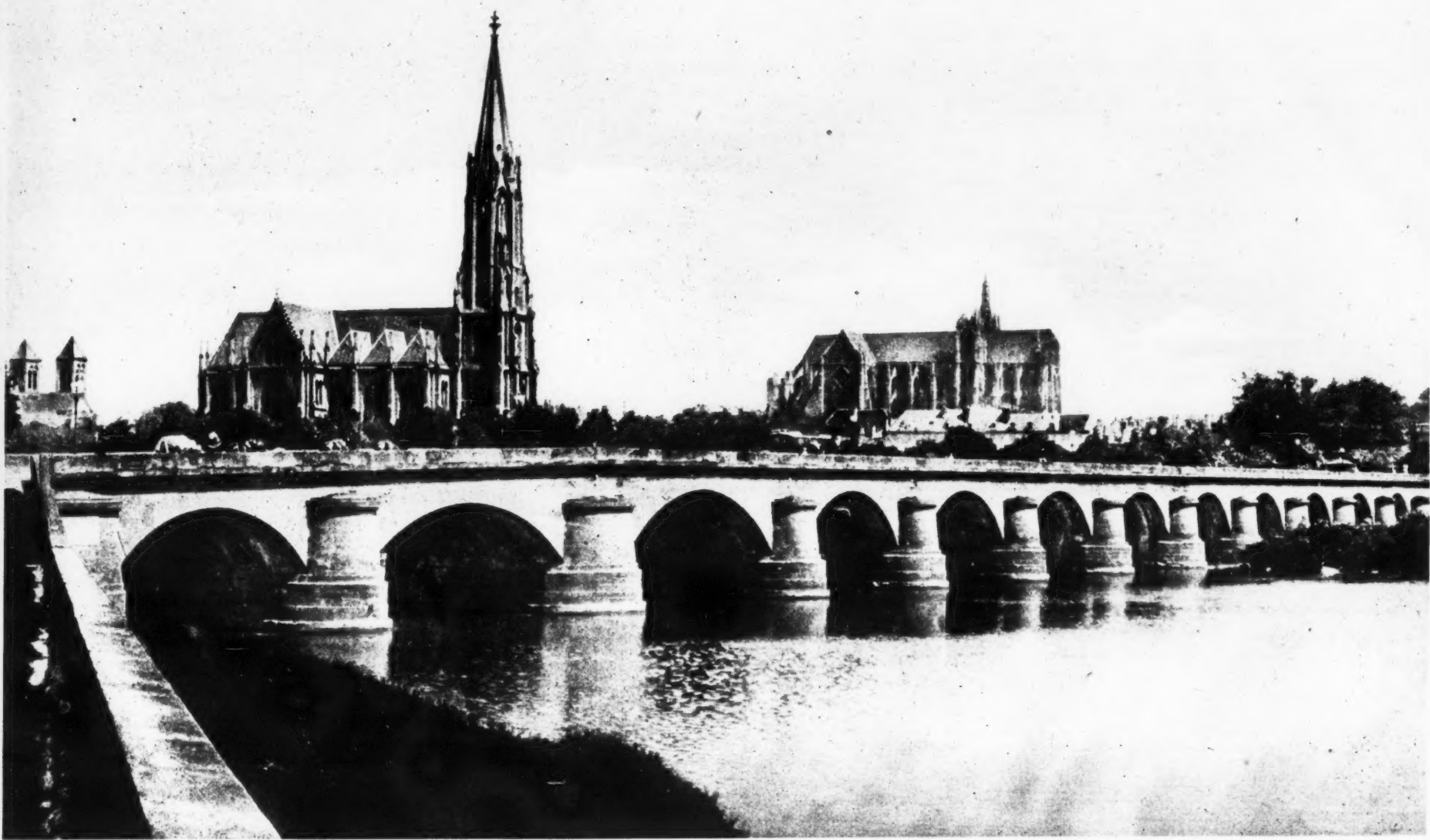


THE ANCIENT CITY OF STRASSBURG, CAPITAL OF ALSACE-LORRAINE, SHOWING TOWER OF ITS FAMOUS CATHEDRAL.

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Chief Cities of Alsace-Lorraine Occupied by Allies



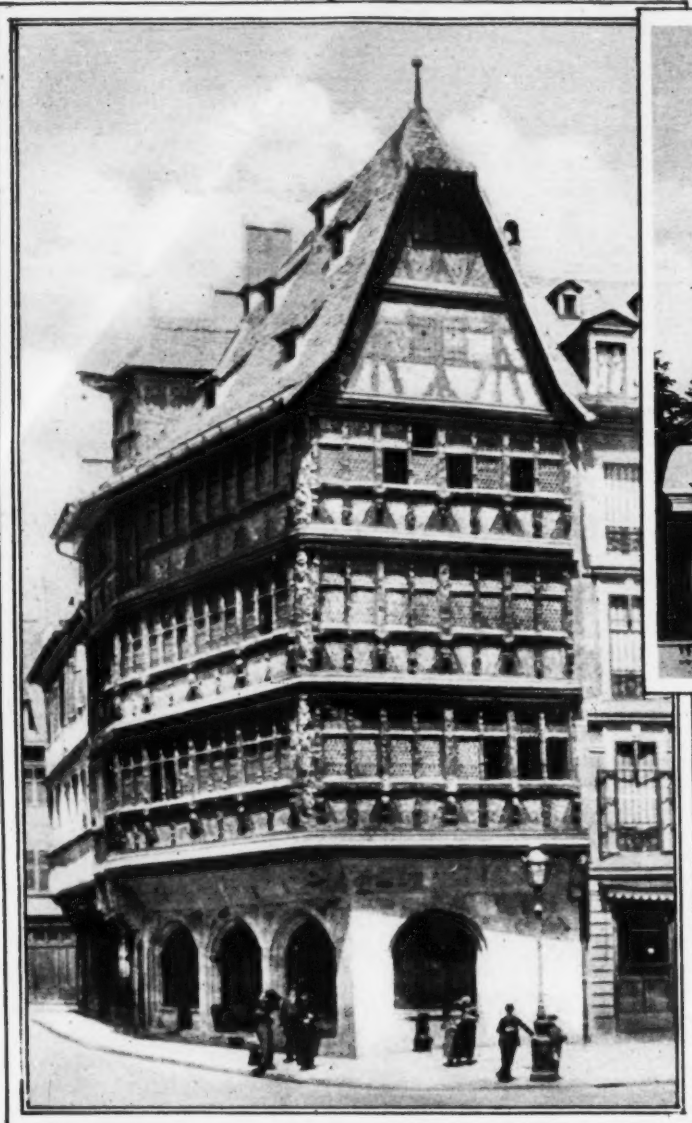
METZ HAD BEEN UNDER FRENCH CONTROL FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE IT SURRENDERED TO THE GERMANS IN 1870. THE VIEW FROM THE RIVER SIDE SHOWS ITS GOTHIC CATHEDRAL, WHOSE SPIRE RISES TO A HEIGHT OF 373 FEET.



THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITY OF METZ IN LORRAINE WHERE MARSHAL BAZAINE SURRENDERED HIS ARMY IN 1870 TO THE BESIEGING GERMANS. IN 1914 THE GERMANS FLOODED THE DISTRICT ABOUT THE CITY, AS HERE SHOWN, TO IMPEDE A THREATENED ADVANCE BY THE FRENCH ARMIES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Quaint Old Villages With Mediaeval Suggestions That Ab



A PLACE OF NOTE IN STRASSBURG IS THIS HOUSE OF THE KAMMERZELL, AN OLD PATRICIAN FAMILY.

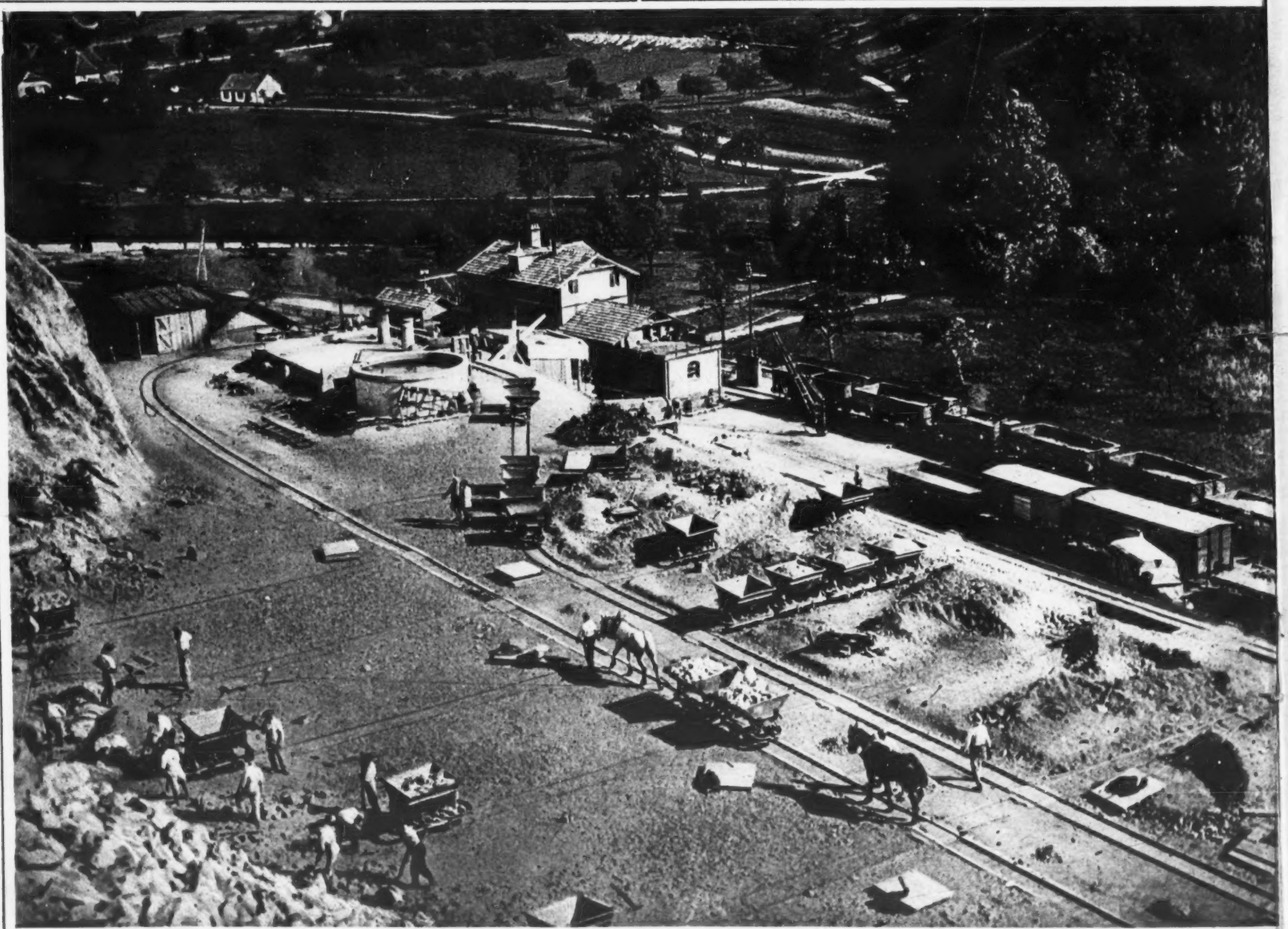


STRASSBURG MONUMENT IN PARIS, DECKED WITH CREPE IN MOURNING FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE. DATE OF LOSS OF PROVINCES IS INDICATED AND ANOTHER DATE IS LEFT BLANK TO SIGNALIZE THEIR EXPECTED RECOVERY.

(© Brown Bros.)



TOWN HALL IN GUEBWILLER, IN LOWER ALSACE, CAPTURED AND HELD BY FRENCH SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR.



ONE OF THE LARGE IRON MINES IN THE BRIEY BASIN NEAR METZ. IT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES DRAWN UPON BY GERMANY DURING THE WAR TO SECURE METAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNS.

(© Brown Bros.)

Abound in the "Lost Provinces" of Alsace-Lorraine

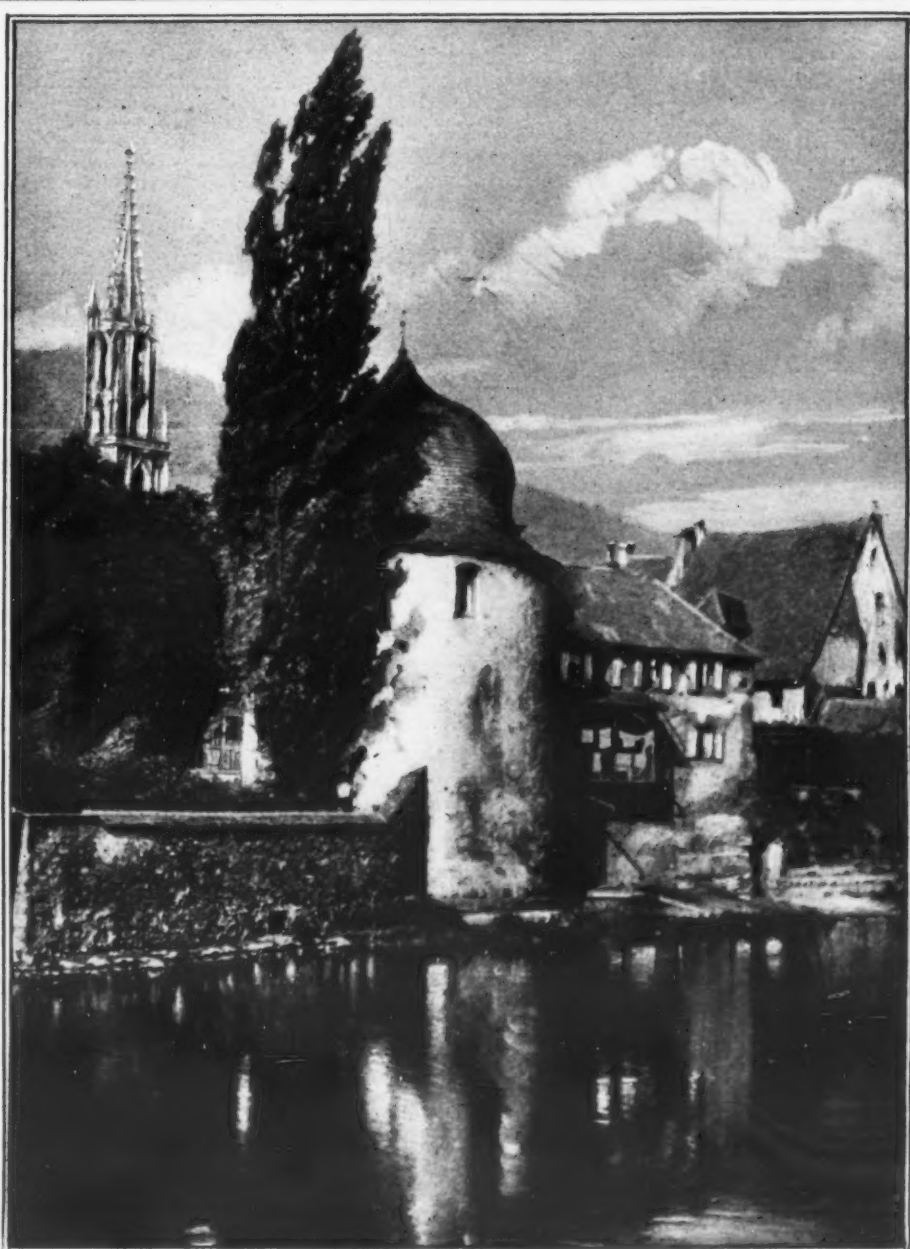


THE PICTURESQUE LITTLE TOWN OF KAYSERBERG, NESTLING AMID THE ALSATIAN HILLS. THE FROWNING OLD TOWER IN THE FOREGROUND DATES FROM THE TIME OF THE ROBBER BARONS WHEN ONLY STRONG FORTS MANNED BY STOUT HEARTS COULD INSURE PROTECTION.



TURCKHEIM, IN ALSACE. WHOSE ODD HOUSES AND ORDERED STREETS HAVE A COMPELLING OLD-WORLD CHARM.

(© Brown Bros.)



THANN, IN ALSACE. ON THE RIVER THUR, A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE FOR TOURISTS BECAUSE OF ITS ALLURING BEAUTY.

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MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH, GENERAL-
ISSIMO OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

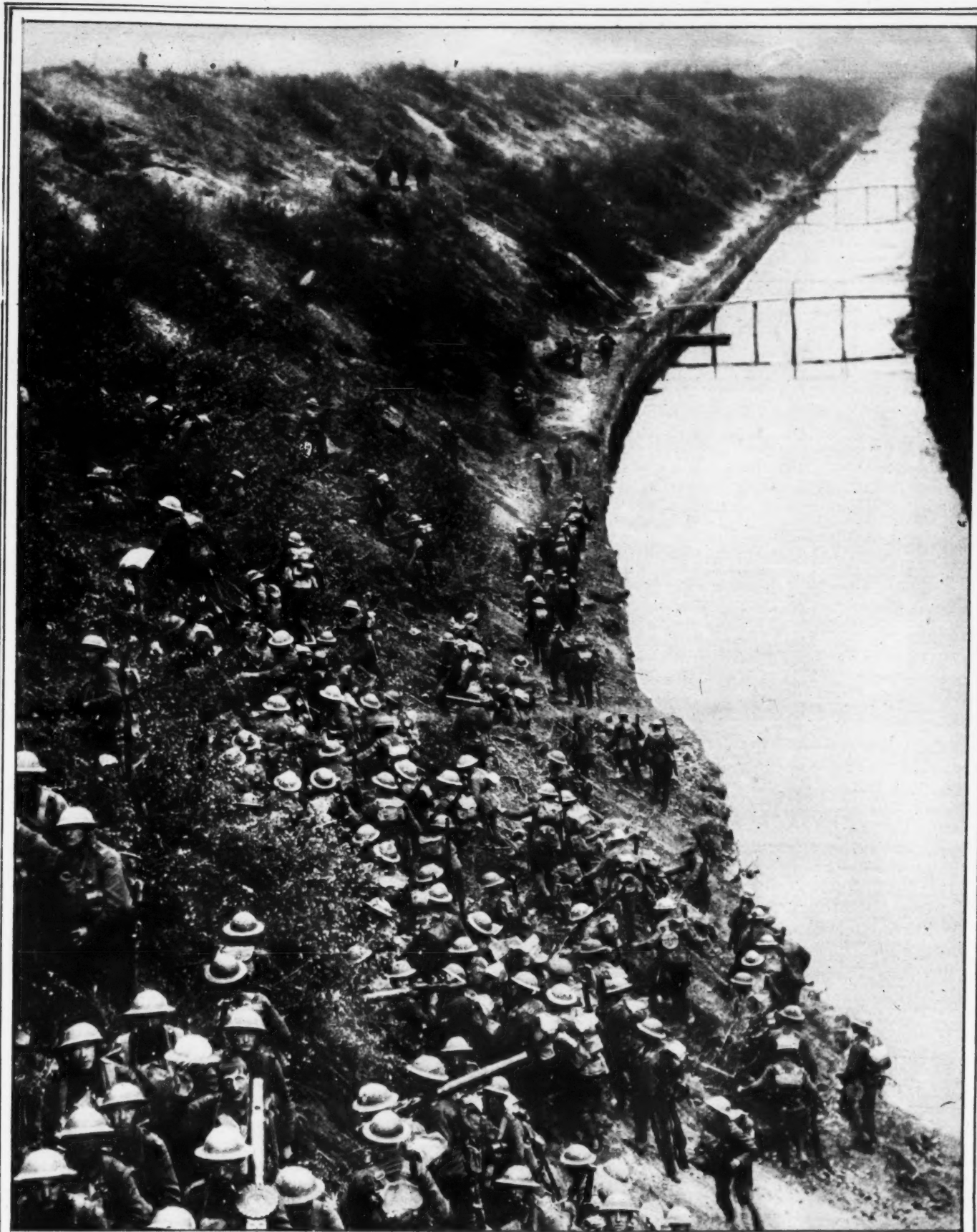
(Copyright French Pictorial Service.)

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BRITISH WOUNDED IN THE STORMING OF THE CANAL DU NORD BEING CARRIED IN LITTERS BY GERMAN PRISONERS.

(© British Official Photo.)

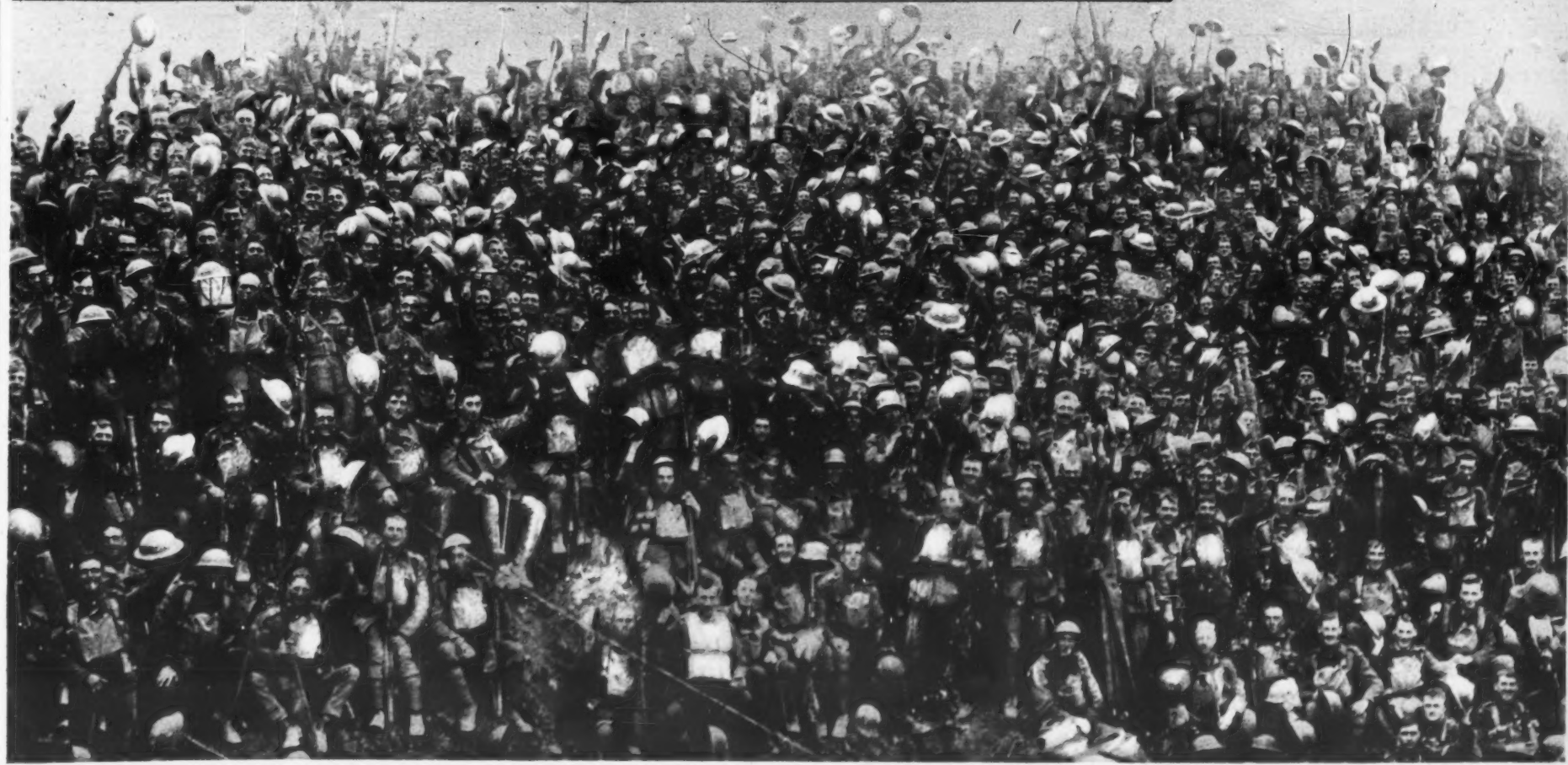


The Crossing of the Canal Du Nord, One of the Most Dashing Exploits of the War.

ON September 29, 1918, the Americans, Australians and British, in their onward sweep, met a most formidable obstacle in the Canal du Nord, sometimes called the Scheldt or St. Quentin Canal. In places the canal was dry, while in others it had been flooded by the Germans. The sides, as seen in the accompanying pictures, were very steep and in some places almost precipitous. Added to these natural difficulties were German batteries and machine gun nests in great numbers on the further side of the canal, as the German High Command had ordered that the canal should be held at all costs. But the Allied troops, flushed with previous victories, could not be stopped. They swarmed down the steep sides and up on the further bank. Where the canal was dry the tanks went down and formed a bridge over which other tanks crossed. Where the water was deep the troops swam across, some with life preservers and others unaided. The enemy fled before the irresistible rush and the Allied victory was complete.

THE PRECIPITOUS SIDE OF THE CANAL DU NORD, SCALED BY ALLIED TROOPS AFTER THEY HAD SWUM ACROSS IN FACE OF A WITHERING MACHINE GUN FIRE.

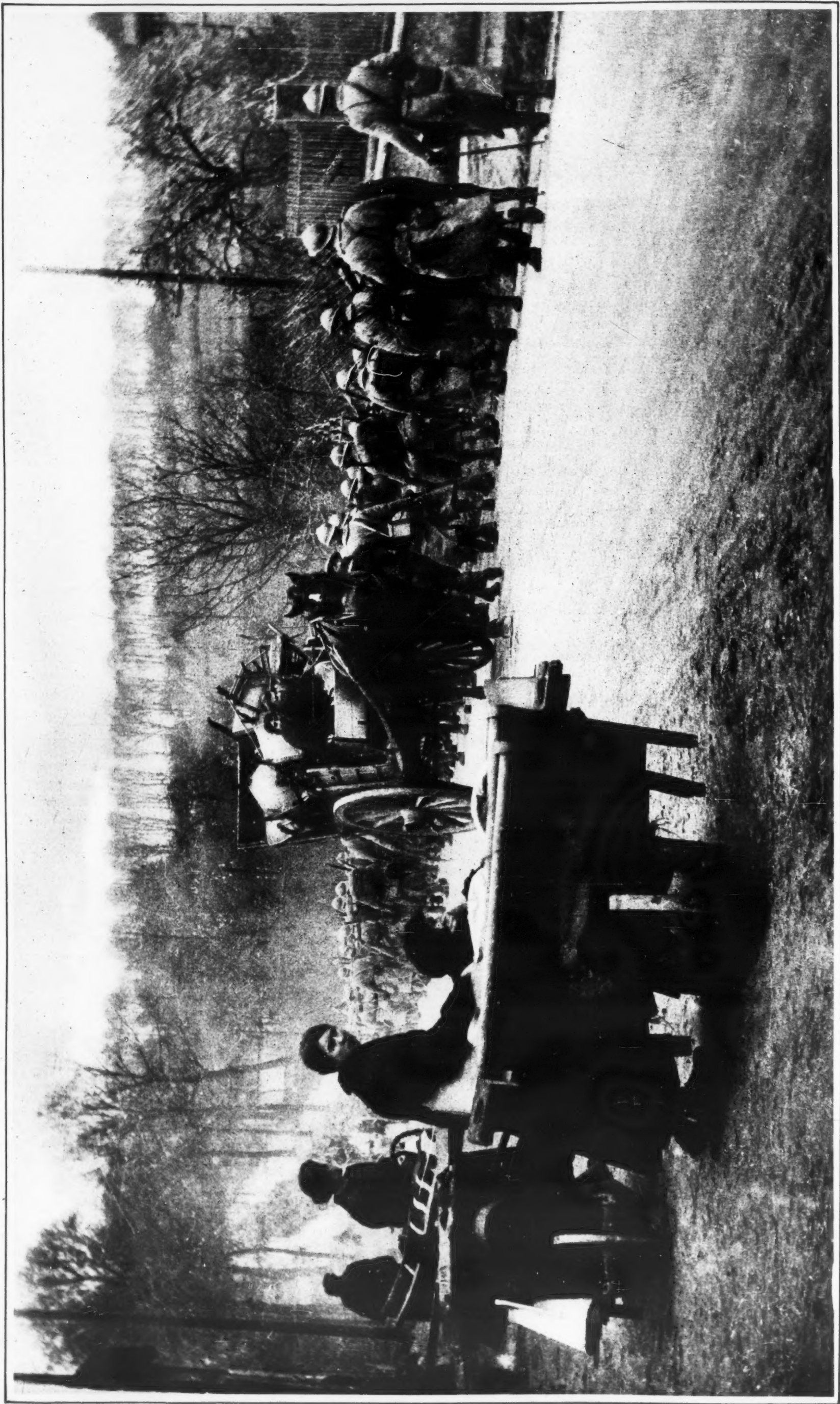
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



ALLIED TROOPS AFTER THEIR GLORIOUS VICTORY AT THE CANAL DU NORD RESTING IN TRIUMPH. MANY ARE STILL WEARING THE LIFE BELTS BY WHOSE AID THEY WERE ABLE TO REACH THE FURTHER BANK.

(© British Official Photo.)

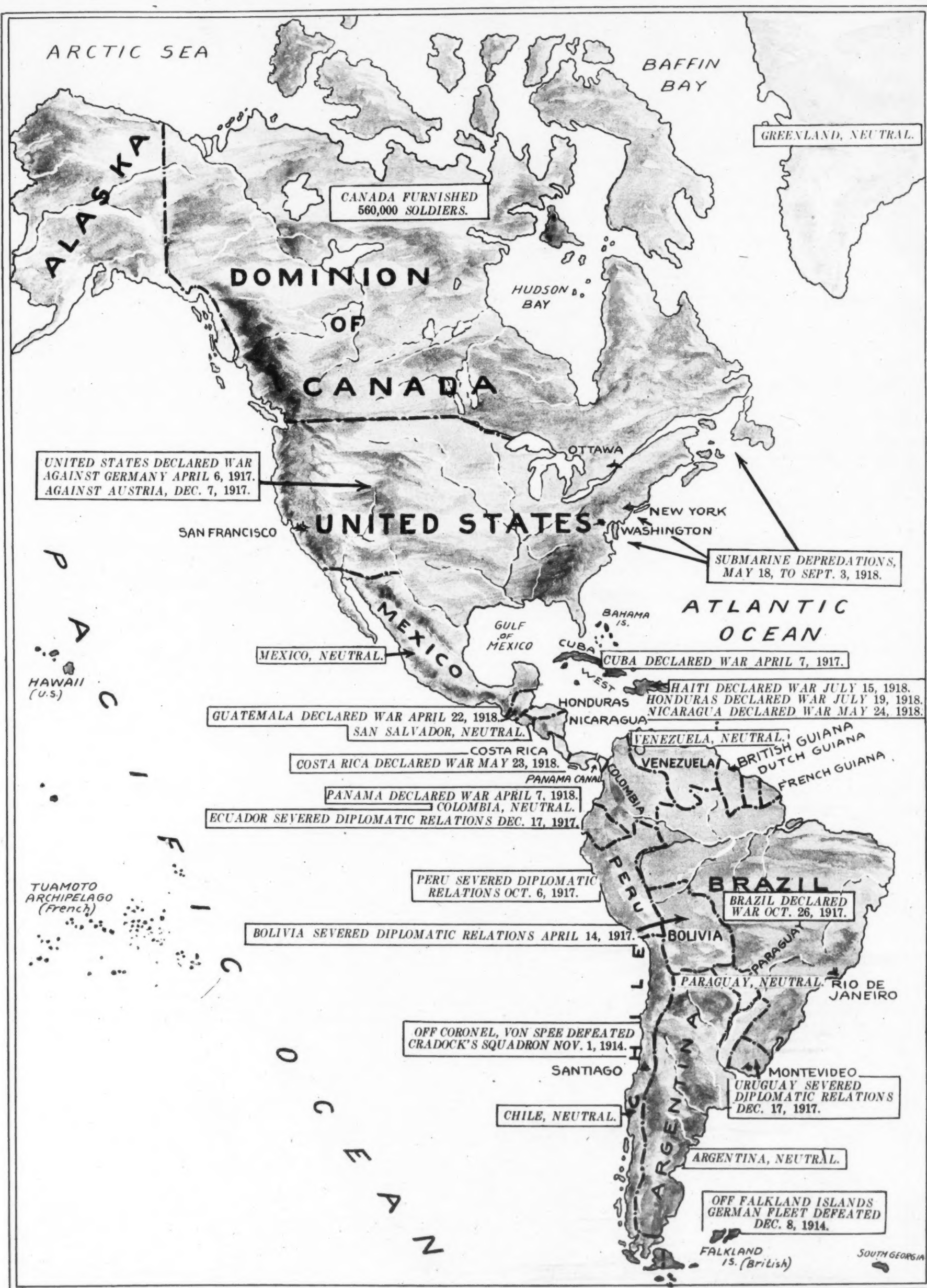
Pitiful Scenes in France as Refugees Fled Before the German Invaders



FRENCH REFUGEES WITH THEIR BELONGINGS PASSING THEIR COMPATRIOTS WHO MARCH TO DRIVE BACK THE FOE.

(© International Film Service.)

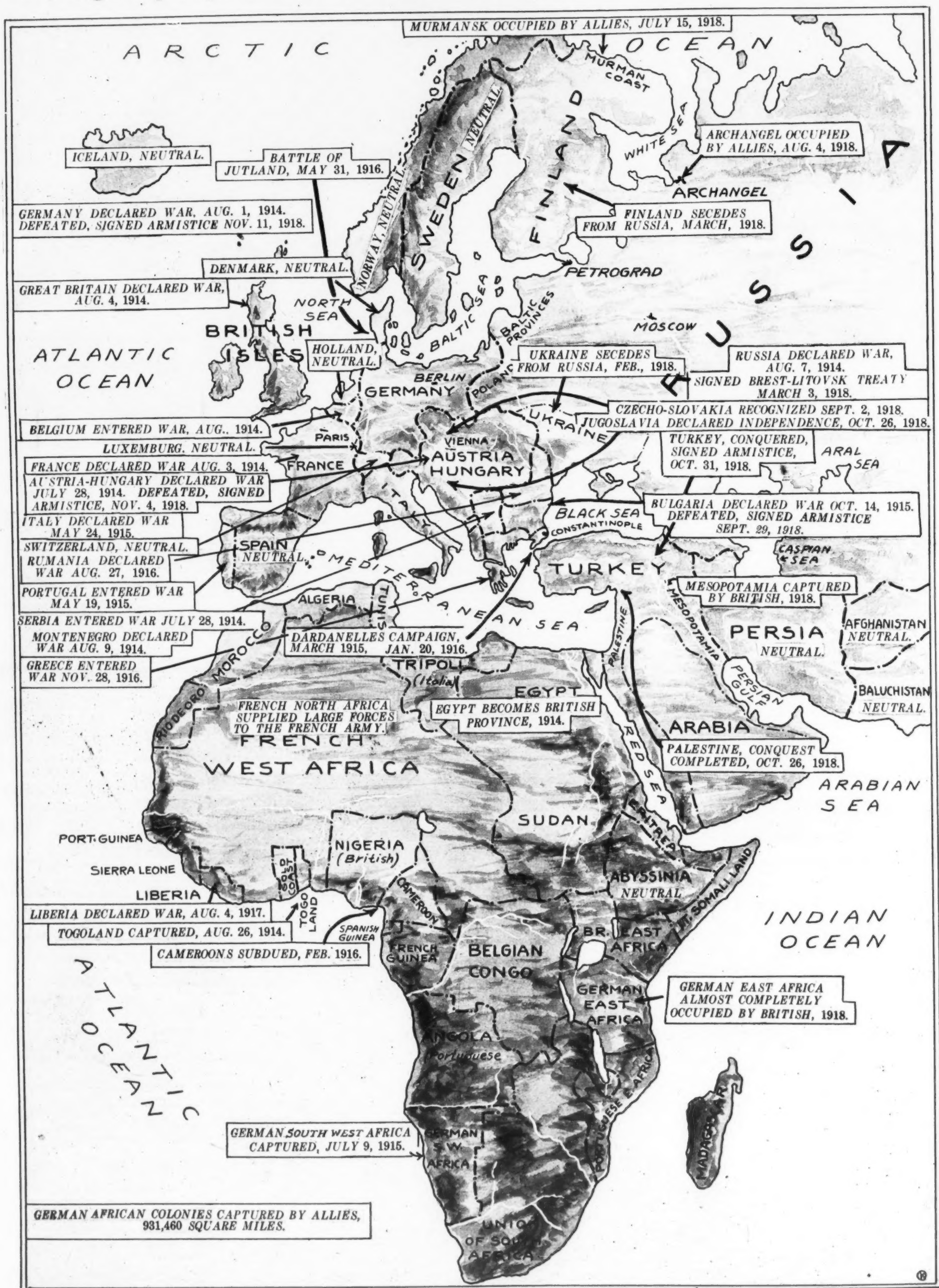
Geography and Chronology of the World War



1. North and South America.

ALTHOUGH EUROPE WAS THE MAIN BATTLEFIELD OF THE WAR, EVENTS OF ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE OCCURRED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS CLASHED OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST, AND IN 1917 THE UNITED STATES AND MANY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS DECLARED FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

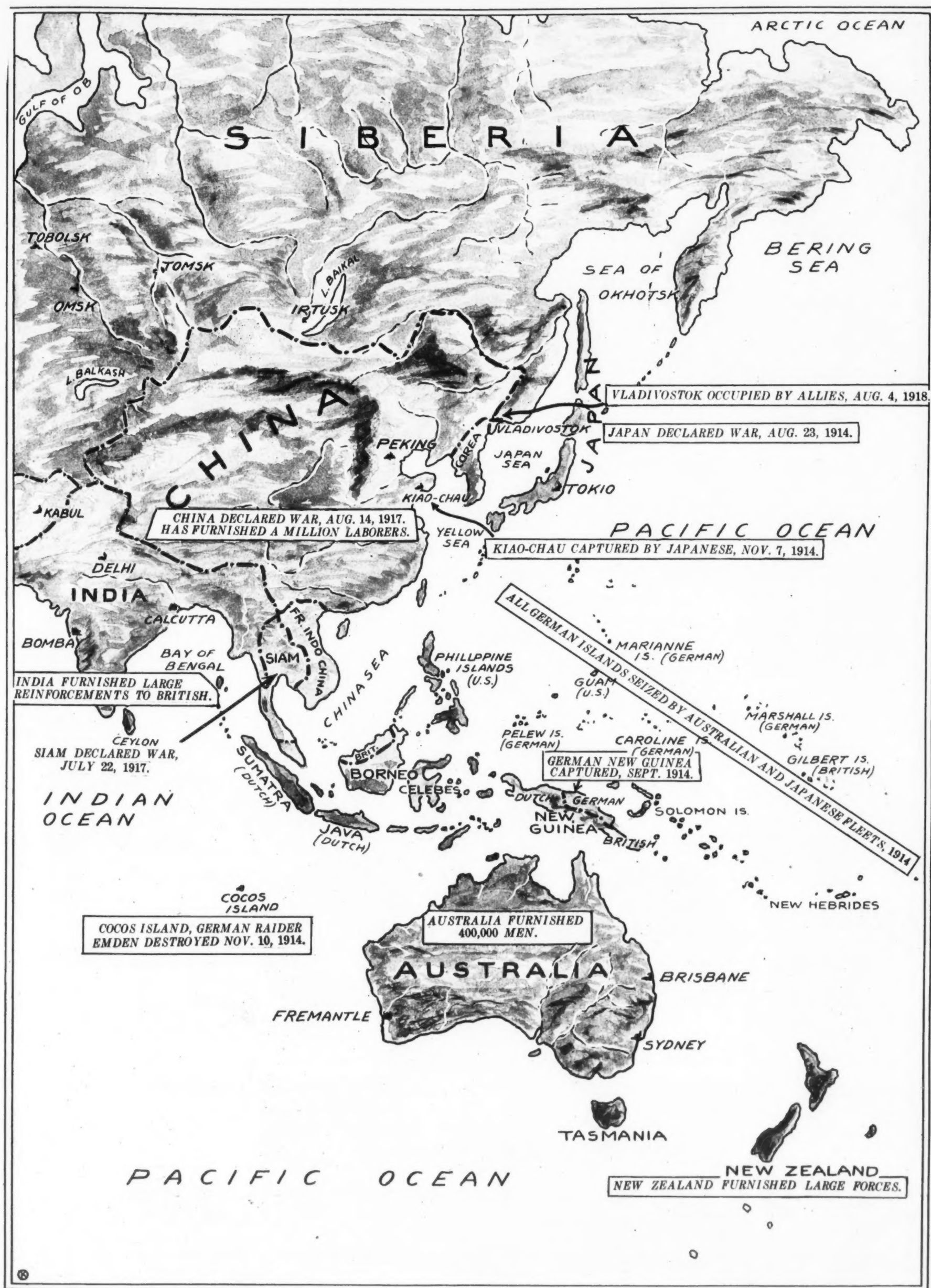
Geography and Chronology of the World War



2. Europe, Africa and the Near East.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE WEEKS OF WAR SWEEPING OVER THE WORLD HAVE WROUGHT MOMENTOUS CHANGES IN THE MAP OF EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST. NATIONAL BOUNDARIES WILL IN MANY CASES BE OBLITERATED, MODIFIED OR WHOLLY RECAST. GERMANY'S VAST COLONIAL POSSESSIONS ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES. PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA HAVE BEEN EMANCIPATED FROM OTTOMAN RULE.

Geography and Chronology of the World War



3. Asia, Oceania and the Far East.

ASIA AND OCEANIA HAVE NOT ESCAPED THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD CONVULSION. AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN HAVE PLAYED A NOTABLE PART IN THE WAR. THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF GERMANY AND HER COLONY IN KIAO-CHAU HAVE BEEN WRESTED FROM HER CONTROL.

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



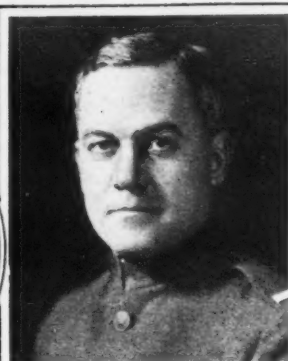
Private Harold W. Chestnut,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Henry W. Gundlach,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Harry Bowness,
Montrose, P. E. I., Can.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. D. B. Green,
Pottsville, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Edwin H. Milkman,
Far Rockaway, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Raymond T. Turn,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Robert A. Davis,
Reading, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Emil Both,
Jersey City, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. R. H. Wood, Jr.,
Charlottesville, Va.,
Died Airplane Accident.



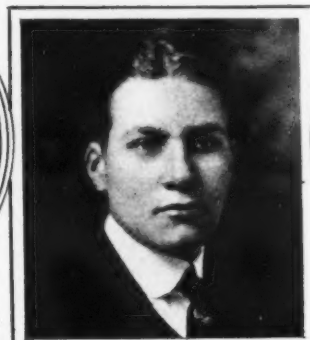
Lieut. Ralph Oldham,
Longleaf, La.,
Died of Wounds.



Capt. James Henderson,
Oil City, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Laurence R. Collins,
Detroit, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. William H. Taylor,
New York City,
Killed Airplane Fighting.



Sergeant Mark S. Reed,
Stover, W. Va.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Richard W. Townsend,
Hot Springs, Ark.,
Died of Wounds.



Private P. G. Burt,
Kearney, Neb.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Edwin F. Cecil,
Eugene, Ore.,
Died of Wounds.



Corp. Harley L. Tucker,
Concord, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Private W. H. Jeffries,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Eddie O. Brandes,
Tillamook, Ore.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Willard T. Lusk,
Roswell, N. M.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Frank M. Thompson,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Private Giovanni Petetrocci,
Elmwood, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



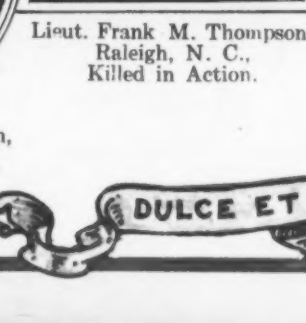
Lieut. Ernest G. Wold,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Leon H. Wheeler,
Ellensburg, Wash.,
Died of Wounds.



Corp. Earnest M. Erwin,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. James T. Valentine,
Berwick, Penn.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



W. R. Murray, Y. M. C. A.,
East Orange, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Edwin R. Kingsland
Holyoke, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Glenn Whaley,
Mantua, Ohio
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. William H. Eyler,
Paulding, Ohio
Killed in Action.



J. A. Birchby, Y. M. C. A.,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Irving J. Pinkus,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Frank D. Hazeltine,
Belfast, Me.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. William K. Frampton,
Filton, Del.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Robert G. Nimocks,
Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Died Airplane Accident.



Lieut. Tolman D. Wheeler,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Capt. Harry Ingersoll,
Phila., Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



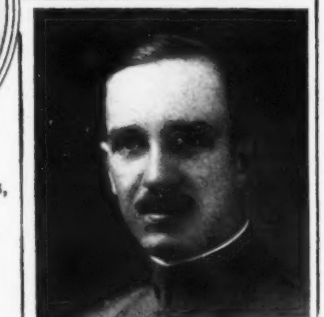
Corp. James B. Kettering,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. George T. Wellage,
Eagle Pass, Texas,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Henry P. Folsom,
Circleville, Ohio
Killed in Action.



Capt. K. G. Van Sickle,
Detroit, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Private Teofil Bielski,
Ambridge, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private William J. Bryan,
Albany, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Harvey M. Ledwell,
Randleman, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. David B. Foster,
McKeesport, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private S. S. Stewardson,
Colby, Kan.,
Killed in Action.



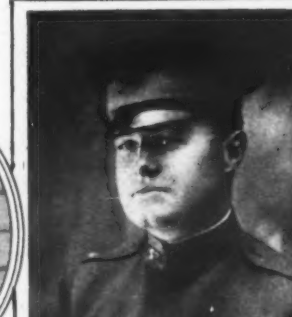
Lieut. Charles Hausser,
Eagle Pass, Texas,
Killed in Action.



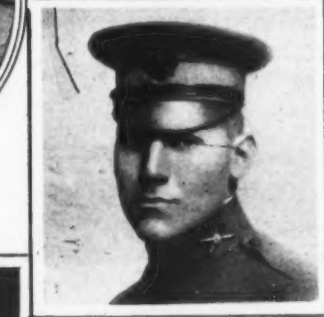
Sergt. Charles Halash,
Ripon, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Charles E. Denon,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Charles O'Brien,
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Edward J. Wolff, Jr.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. J. I. Mestrovitch,
Fresno, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



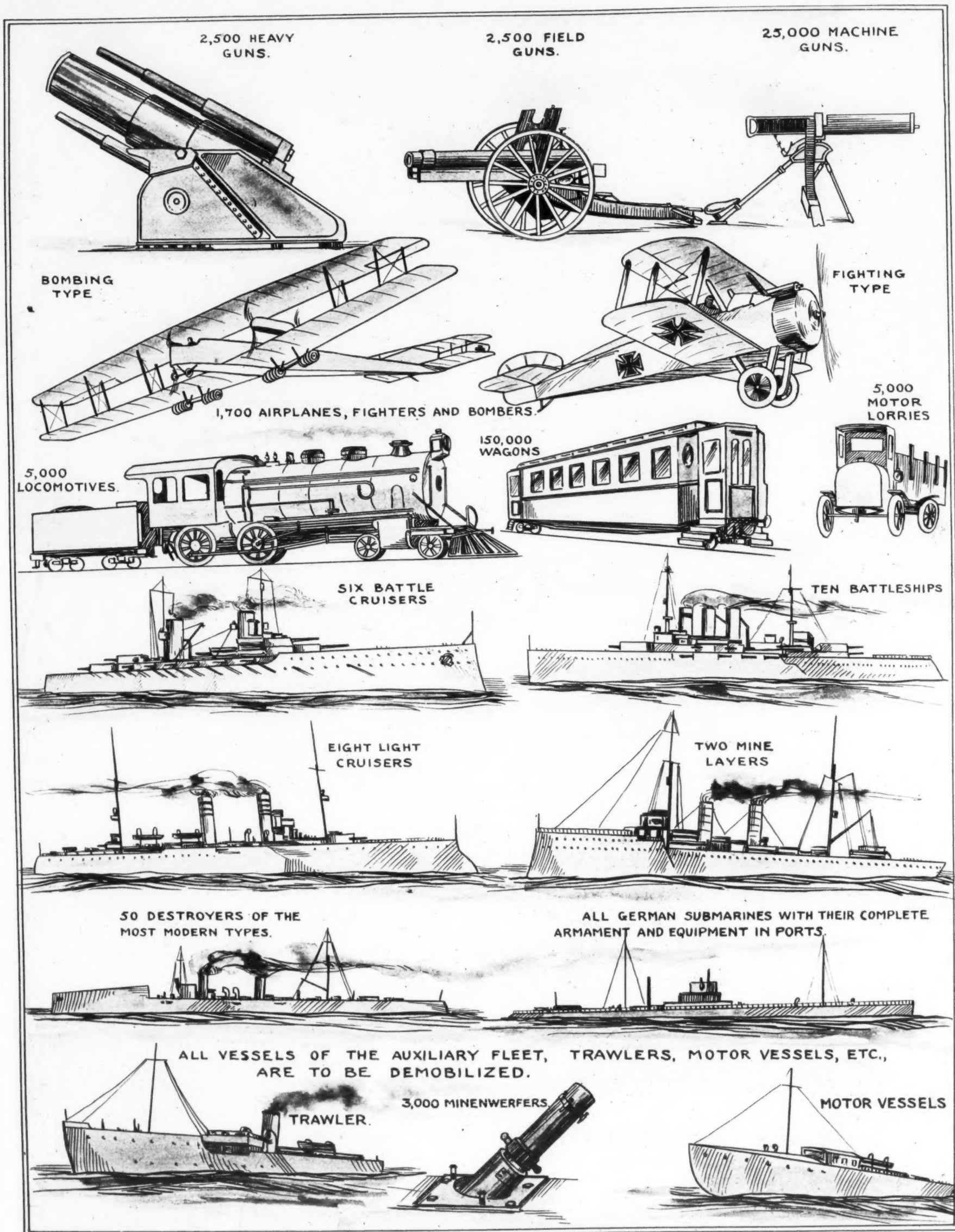
Sergt. William E. Schuster,
New York City,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

Vast German War Material Surrendered to the Allies



A PICTORIAL SUMMARY THAT ENABLES ONE TO GRASP THE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES DEMANDED BY THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE TO PREVENT THE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES BY GERMANY.

When the Allies drew up the terms of the armistice that was signed by the warring powers on Nov. 11, 1918, they were governed in their preparation by an intention to make the resumption of the war by Germany impossible, even were she so minded. How thoroughly they succeeded in this can be seen by the above illustration. On land and sea and in the air Germany's war strength was

so diminished that all chance of further successful prosecution of the war by her was eliminated.

It was stipulated that all the material surrendered should be in good condition. The terms included 2,500 heavy guns and an equal number of field guns, 25,000 machine guns, and 3,000 minenwerfers. Naval surrenders included ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers

(including two mine layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern types, and all submarines with their complete armament and equipment. In addition, all vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vessels, etc., were to be disarmed and their armament and crews put on shore; 1,700 airplanes—bombers and fighters—were also to be delivered to the Allies.

In the realm of transportation the terms demanded the giving up of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars, and 5,000 motor trucks. All other materials, food, ammunition, coal, not removed within the period fixed for evacuation, were to remain in the hands of the Entente. Harbor facilities and railway equipment were to remain intact.

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The circus at Bryant Park, shown above, was one of the numerous devices employed to further the United War Work Campaign, which was in full swing in the week ending Nov. 16, 1918. The object of the fund was

to provide comfort and recreation for American troops abroad during the period following the cessation of war activities. It was realized that this would be a trying time for the men who had so gallantly upheld their country's

honor.

The quota assigned New York for the fund was \$35,000,000. Many novel plans were devised to stimulate collections. In Bryant Park a regular circus was staged, with skilled performers

and the side shows and "freaks" without which no circus would be complete. There were high dives into shallow tanks, thrilling feats on the trapeze, and other "stunts" to stir and amaze the crowds.

(© Brown Brothers.)



The great French sculptor, Sicard, created this statue which stands in the Champs des Elysees, Paris. It represents the gratitude of France to the "poilu," or private soldier, whose valor had been demonstrated on so many bloody

fields. She is offering a laurel branch, the symbol of glory. On a step of the base is an exhortation to subscribe to the Liberty Loan and ranged about the statue are guns captured from the Germans.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



The German tanks, which were manufactured after the British had introduced that weapon, have not played a large part in the German scheme of warfare. They have proved unwieldy and unmanageable. In the picture above

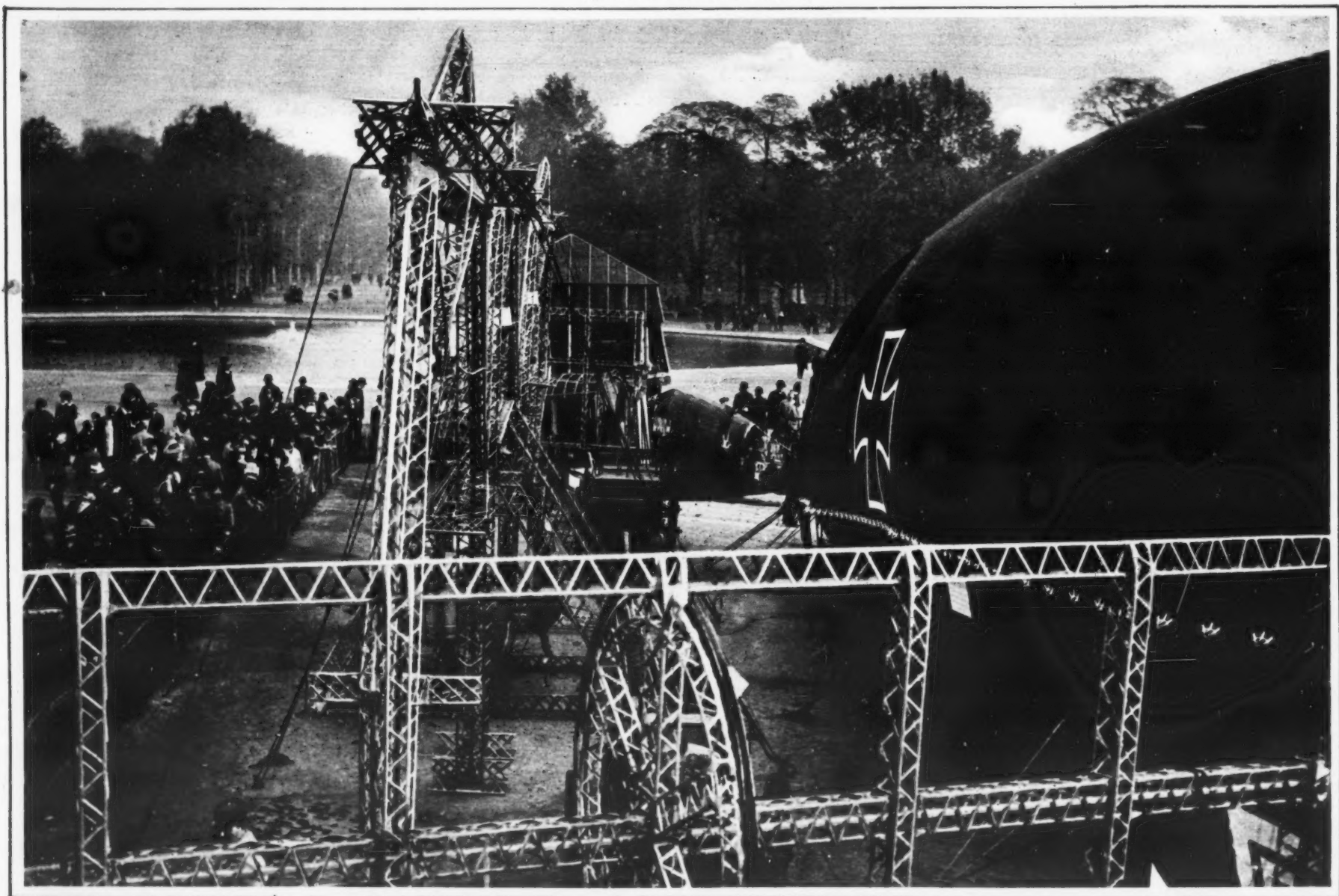
the central figure is that of a member of a tank crew in full equipment. The rounded head-piece protects its wearer from knocks against the sides or top of the tank, while the metal mask serves to ward off flying splinters.

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Paris in Vigorous Campaign for "Liberation Loan"



CAPTURED GERMAN HELMETS BEING GIVEN AS PREMIUMS TO PURCHASERS OF LIBERATION BONDS.
(© International Film Service.)



EXHIBITION OF CAPTURED ENEMY BALLOONS TO STIMULATE FRENCH ENTHUSIASM IN BUYING LIBERATION BONDS.
(© International Film Service.)

By a happy inspiration, the last French war loan was termed the "Loan of Liberation." During the progress of the campaign various devices were resorted to, similar in many respects to those that have been in vogue in Amer-

ica. The French had the advantage over us, however, of having a great number of captured guns, tanks, balloons, and other war appliances that had been taken during the victorious allied drive. These were placed on exhibition

in the Tuileries and other public places, and proved very effective in helping the loan.

The above pictures illustrate scenes that accompanied the campaign. The captured tanks were always the centre of marked in-

terest because of the great part they played in the struggle. The balloons, Zeppelins, and field guns also attracted dense throngs. German helmets were given as premiums to purchasers of bonds and stimulated buying.